

RECORDER.

Vol. IX.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1828.

No. 452.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, Oct. 8.	Fayetteville, Oct. 9.	Newbern, Oct. 4.	Petersburg, Oct. 3.
Brandy, Cogniac, - - -	gall. 127 1/2	131 1/2	150 1/2	175 1/2
Apple, - - -	28 30	36 40	45 50	34 75
Peach, - - -	7 10	6 8	6 7	8 8
Bacon, - - -	24 25	21 22	24 25	23 30
Butter, - - -	15 16	15 20	23 24	19 23
Coffee, - - -	14 15	14 17	18 19	12 17
Corn, - - -	40 45	33 40	35 40	35 40
Cotton, - - -	9 9	8 9	9 9	9 10
Candles, mould, - - -	15 16	16 16	16 16	14 17
Flaxseed, rough, - - -	80 80	70 80	80 80	80 80
Flour, - - -	bbl. 650 750	425 460	600 650	625 725
Feathers, - - -	lb. 150 175	250 300	150 200	150 200
Holland, - - -	gall. 35 37	36 40	32 32	37 40
Country, - - -	47 40	50 50	45 45	35 35
Iron, - - -	ton. 9 10	7 8	8 8	6 7
Lard, - - -	cask. 150 175	250 300	150 200	150 200
Melasses, - - -	gall. 35 37	36 40	32 32	37 40
Salt, Cut, assorted, - - -	keg. 22 25	22 25	22 25	22 25
Shot, - - -	keg. 725 800	725 800	550 650	550 650
Rum, Jamaica, - - -	gall. 125 130	125 150	120 125	150 200
West India, - - -	80 100	70 80	80 95	100 150
New England, - - -	40 42	45 50	45 50	42 45
Rice, - - -	cwt. 300	350 400	300 325	400 500
Shot, - - -	1000 1000	1000 1100	825 825	75 87
Salt, Liverpool, - - -	bush. 40 45	80 80	50 60	50 60
Turkey Island, - - -	cwt. 900 1000	850 1100	00 1000	800 1300
Sugar, Brown, - - -	lb. 19 22	18 23	18 25	18 25
Loaf, - - -	150 175	160 180	125 150	125 150
Tan Imperial and Gunpowder, - - -	130 130	150 150	160 160	125 125
Hyson, - - -	400 425	250 275	250 250	250 250
Young Hyson, - - -	10 10	8 8	10 10	10 10
Tobacco, - - -	bush. 25 30	25 30	30 35	30 35
Whom, - - -	gall. 26 30	25 40	300 400	250 500
Whiskey, - - -	150 175	120 160	120 160	120 160
Wine, Madeira, - - -	160 225	200 250	200 250	200 250
Sherry, - - -	20 380	20 380	20 380	20 380
Port, - - -	70 80	100 120	100 120	100 120
Malaga, - - -	70 80	100 120	100 120	100 120

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS

FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish

to have their paper discontinued at the expiration

of the year, will be presumed as desiring its

continuance until countermanded. And no paper

will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless

at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of

one dollar per line for the first week, and

afterwards at the rate of fifty cents per line

per week. Subscriptions received by the printer, and

most of the post-offices in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper

must be post-paid.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased of Mr. M. WHITT

all his business, and materials, &c., and

renovated the shop, I would inform the public that I

will carry on the business in all its branches.

All work in my line will be promptly attended

to and well executed. I hope, by close appli-

cation, to merit a continuance of the custom

which has been so liberally given to this shop.

Lemuel Lynch.

* I can safely recommend Mr. Lynch to my

customers, as a very attentive and industrious young

man, and a good workman.

Wm. Huntington.

July 29. 40-41

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being very anxious to bring

all his business to a close, has sold his

stock of materials, and rented his tools and

shop, to Mr. LEMUEL LYNCH, and has no

interest in the work done in the shop from and

after the 1st day of August next.

As this step has been taken for the purpose

of attending exclusively to the settlement of

all accounts, it is hoped and earnestly desired,

that all who are indebted will call and settle

with the least possible delay. Longer indul-

gence need not be expected.

He has on hand, and will continue to keep,

a handsome assortment of Watches, Jewellery

and Silver, all of which will be sold on

better terms than such articles have ever been

sold for in this place, and will be kept for sale

at the same stand as heretofore.

Wm. Huntington.

July 29. 40-41

NORTH CAROLINIAN

Will stand this fall

season, at my stable in

Hillsborough. The season

to commence on the 4th of

July.

July 1. 36-

Justiah Turner.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Sept. 23. 48-3w

NOTICE.

I SHALL, on the second Thursday of next month, hold an election at all the usual election grounds in Orange county, for the purpose of receiving the votes to elect fifteen Electors to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Thos. D. Watts,

Sheriff of Orange county.

October 1. 49-3w

State of North-Carolina.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

George Fawcett

vs.

William Findley and wife.

Judicial attachment, levied on a tract of land adjoining the lands of Mary R. McCauley and James Dickey, containing 100 acres, more or less, on Owen's Creek.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Findley, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, or so secludes himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, successively, that unless the said William Findley appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to plead to issue, judgment final will be entered up against him.

Test,

J. Taylor, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$3 00. 48-3w

State of North-Carolina.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

William Fawcett

vs.

Richard C. Ward.

Original attachment, levied in the hands of Archibald Ward, William Ward and Charles Stewart, and they summoned as garnishees.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard C. Ward, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, or so secludes himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, successively, that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for said county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to plead to issue, judgment final will be entered up against him.

Test,

J. Taylor, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$3 00. 48-3w

State of North-Carolina.

Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1828.

Robert Whitted, et al. plaintiffs,

vs.

Josiah Turner, defendant.

Original Bill.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court here, that William Gappins resides beyond the limits of the state, therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks, that said Gappins be and appear before the judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur; otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly as to him.

James Webb, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$2 75. 47-6w

State of North-Carolina.

Chatham County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Charles Chalmers

vs.

Administrators and Heirs of Thomas J. Merritt.

Constable's Execution levied on land, &c.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court now present, that James P. Merritt, Elizabeth M. Merritt, Lucinda Merritt, William B. Merritt, John W. Merritt, Thomas S. Merritt, heirs at law of John Merritt, deceased, and John Majors and Lucy his wife, defendants in this suit, reside beyond the limits of this state; It is ordered therefore, by the said Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three weeks, that unless the above named defendants appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Chatham county, at the court-house in the town of Pittsborough, on the second Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment will be rendered against them, and the land levied on be condemned subject to plaintiff's execution. Witness Thomas Ragland, clerk of said court, at office, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1828.

Thos. Ragland, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$3 00. 49-3w

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of NEVILL BARRE, deceased, at our last August term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions; therefore all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the estate to bring them forward, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Christopher Barbee, Adm'r.

October 7. 50-3w

The Orange Presbytery will

commence its autumnal sessions at Watlington, on Wednesday the 29th inst.

October 7. 50-

The Synod of North-Carolina

will meet at Raleigh, on the 4th of November next.

October 7. 50-

A Camp-Meeting will com-

mence at New-Providence, near Trolling's Bridge, twenty miles west of Hillsborough, on Friday the 24th of October.

October 7. 50-

LAND SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, made at September term last, I shall expose to public sale, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 24th day of November next, a tract of land containing

306 ACRES.

more or less, belonging to the heirs of the late William B. Graham, deceased, lying in the county aforesaid, and adjoining the lands of Robert

hitted, William Mebane and others. A credit of one, two, three, four, and five years will be given, in equal instalments. Bond and sufficient security will be required for the purchase money.

James Webb, c. c. c.

October 7. 50-

BACON FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have a quantity of prime BACON for sale, which is perfectly sound

Turner & Phillips.

September 2. 45-1m

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office in Hillsborough, on the 1st day of October, 1828.

A

Lewis Atkins

F. Avery

John Atkins

Anna Ashe

Thomas Armstrong

John Allen

Joseph Armstrong

William Barker

Thomas Brewster

Robert Berry

John Bown

William Barbee

Dr. Ellis G. Blake

John Barnwell

David S. Blalock

Jane Brougha

James Bruce 2

Asaph Brown

Joseph G. Bacon

Thomas Burton

Samuel Bumpass jr.

Richard Breeze

George Copley

Enoch Crutchfield

James Child 2

James Clayton

John Crutchfield

Stephen Clark

William Chambers

Joshua Cates

Thomas Cates

Samuel Childs

Mrs. Hannah Chapman

James Clark 2

Samuel Couch

David Clark

Samuel Carrell

Perquard Campbell 2

Eldridge Duncen 2

Rebecca Dickey

Miss Ann Debruler

Eliza Estis

Robert Eaton 2

F

William Fawcett

John Fawcett

John Fawcett jr.

Thos. J. Faddis 2

Benjamin Franks

Alec Flinton

John Farthing

G

Eliah Graves

Larkin Gordon

John Gatis

Janet Graves

Tiria Garrad

H

Allen Hutchens

Dennis Heart

Mary Harris

Drewry Hall

William Horn

A. W. Horton 2

Nathaniel Harris

Isam Holloman

Ephraim Harris

Edmond Herndon

Thomas Hastings

Henry Parish

Thomas W. Holden

Allen Hutchens

Joshua Horn

James Hart

Nathaniel Hicks

J

John Johnson

Wm. Watts Jones 2

Samuel Jackson

William Incore

Bishop William Jordan

Stephen Justice

R. L. Cook, P. M.

October 7. 50-3w

AN EXCELLENT HIT.

The Boston Courier gives the following as the table of contents of the party papers of the day. It is a very accurate table too, as far as our observation has extended.

Substance of the Jackson papers.

"Another standard relation," "Mrs. Deatur's Letter," "Disgraceful Electioneering," "We are safe," "Glorious victory," "The travelling Cabinet," "State rights," "A sign," &c. &c.

Ditto, Administration.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

The Turkish dominions in Asia, include Arabia, Amasia, Karaman, Cyprus, Syria, (ancient Palestine,) Algiers, Turcomania, Kurdistan, Irak Arabia, embracing the former sites of some of the most celebrated nations of antiquity. We need only mention the Babylonish empire, Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Palestine. The situation of this region marks it as destined under a government of laws founded on justice, again to occupy an important place in the history of man. Watered by navigable rivers and bounded by extensive seas of fine easy navigation, there seems hardly any limit to its capability of sustaining a happy and prosperous population.

The topography is of a peculiar and interesting character. High mountains and extensive plains, dry deserts and mighty rivers, seem to have placed, within a small portion of the earth's surface, almost every variety of climate and production. The consequence is, that the temperature in certain situations, is warmer in winter and cooler in summer, than in the same latitudes of the European side of the Archipelago. Another result is, that in some situations fruit will not flourish, which are found in luxuriant several degrees farther north. The orange, the plane, the myrtle, the laurel, the tamarind, the family of melons, and most of the other rich fruits, find their home and native soil in the fertile fields of Asia Minor and its vicinity. On the shores of the Black Sea are found forests of fir, oak, the apple, hazel, apricots and plums. Here is also the native region of the cherry, in almost all its varieties. In fact enjoying the blessing of a good government and its infallible consequence, an improved and cultivated country, we can hardly appreciate the intrinsic value and importance of the regions now in possession of the Turks, considered merely in their agricultural and commercial capacities. They were the nursery of a great portion of our richest fruits and most lovely flowers, whence they have been transferred to beautify the fields and to gladden the heart of man in Europe and America, while their native regions have become the hunting grounds of the wild robber of the desert.

Such is the inevitable result of Turkish despotism. Why should man cultivate the earth, when the robber in authority, or the more merciful robber, whose power is in his strong hand and fleet horse, will inevitably reap the harvest? This is the cause of the present condition of regions, which were once the garden of the world, the seat of science, art and civilization. A barbarous military despotism—a blind and unrelenting superstition, are the plague—the moral disease, that has smitten, paralyzed and destroyed their energies.

The remote prospect of their emancipation, even if partial, must be a source of grief to every philanthropist. Russia an despotism is one step in advance of Turkish barbarism. We may hope, if the process of resurrection should be commenced by events even remotely affecting their political condition, that the process will continue, till they resume their ancient splendour. How grateful to hope, that the true faith may again be preached, where the primitive churches were collected. That a Christian people may not only well, but a Christian government be established in regions, which were hallowed by the personal ministrations of a Peter and a Paul; and especially, that the cities and regions which were the scene of the personal sufferings of that great founder of our faith, may rejoice in the full fruition of the Christian dispensation.

Such anticipations may seem visionary, and visionary indeed would it be, to expect to see them soon realized. But every step towards diminishing the Turkish power is an approximation to the emancipation and regeneration of the delightful regions over which it now holds sway. The wane of the crescent must precede the day-spring of the sun of light. If the Russians be allowed to overthrow or weaken the Turkish power, the first great step is taken. The Turk have ever been the enemies of science, of art and civilization. They have been the enemies of improvement—the friends of ignorance. The Russians are as yet semi-barbarians, but they are disposed, and are facile, to improve. They readily adopt the arts, the habits and the improvements of their more refined neighbours. Let us then hope, that the storm that now threatens the Turkish empire, in the hands of an enlightened Providence, may accelerate a result so earnestly to be wished—the emancipation of the garden of the world and its restoration to its former glory.

Boston Patriot.

FROM BELFAST.

By the arrival at the port of New York, we have sup. Rev. Fulton, on B. ship, whence she sailed on the 3d September, Irish papers of the 1st of that month have been received.

The Belfast Chronicle of September 1, upon the subject of Catholic Emancipation, contains the following emphatic and poignant sentence from the Dublin Evening Post of August 30—“We state from authority an ally contradictory, that the duke of Wellington has succeeded in making the proper

impression on the highest quarter, on the subject of the Catholic Claims.” The editor of the Chronicle adds, that he has high authority for a similar statement, and adds, “that a change in the cabinet, with a view to this measure, is likely to take place. It is reported that Lord Lansdown is again about to take office, and that Earl Grey will succeed to the Admiralty.” A letter from London says—

“I have been informed that all the clerks of the house of commons are ordered to be in attendance in November, as it is in contemplation for the Parliament to sit in that month, for the purpose of appointing a committee who are to inquire into the means of relieving the disabilities of the Roman Catholics, and to report thereon, when the house regularly meets in February. Other circumstances have occurred to corroborate this view of things.”

Sierra Leone, June 10.

You will no doubt have heard of the death of Col. Denham. Exactly four weeks ago, this day, I had the honor of being presented to him on his assuming the command of Sierra Leone. His levee was most numerously attended by all the military and civil officers of this station—by its magistrates and merchants. This gallant officer and celebrated traveller was surrounded by his staff and his friends—all eyes were turned upon him with looks of admiration and regard; he had escaped the dangers of battle and travel—the field of Waterloo and the deserts of Africa. He returned here to rest after his many perils and enterprises—he now rests in his silent grave. This day the same hands bore the pall of his coffin which a little month ago grasped him in congratulation and joy. In the freshness of his fame, and in the vigour of his manhood, even he succumbed to the destiny which awaits all who have the temerity to intrude on this awful spot, where death sits high enthroned. He was interred with all the military honours of a soldier—and with the still more precious honours of tears and of sorrow poured over his grave. Ere another month be passed, many who followed his obsequies will themselves be borne to the same place of rest, and become tenants of the same sepulchre. You will now ask me what is the cause of this place being so pestilential. I cannot tell you. Its site is most beautiful and picturesque. It is a spot which the admirer of nature's beauties could contemplate with delight for hours, days and nights. After taking a night view of it, certainly his admiration would be cut short by a remittent fever. To talk of malaria, animal and vegetable decomposition, would be to use terms merely to conceal my ignorance. Write to me soon, else it may be, so far as I am concerned, a DEAD LETTER. When you write put on the cover, “if read to be returned to,” &c. Sheffield Iris.

A Child Killed by his Father.

A little boy about 12 years of age, the son of a man who is in the employ of Mr. Simons, the dust contractor of Clark street, has fallen a victim to the ungovernable passion of his parent, who, on Saturday last, inflicted an injury upon him which has since terminated fatally. The child, it appears, was in the dust yard with his father, who had previously been beating him, and then struck him again a violent blow on the back part of the head with a pint pot, out of which he had just been drinking his tea. The poor boy fell senseless, and it was found that the blow had been so severe as to fracture the skull, and a portion of the brain protruded through the wound. The wretched man, appalled at the mischief he had committed in a moment of passion, carried his son to the hospital, where he died on Thursday. The father is a man between forty and fifty years of age, and is said to have been always remarkable for his violent and irritable disposition. The deceased was his child by the daughter of a fishmonger, residing in Somers-town. London Paper.

A MISER.

A letter from Olham says, “A short time ago, a person died at Farnham, named Will, of extraordinary disposition and strange habits. He suffered his beard to grow for some years, till it had assumed a patriarchal length; and it is said, seldom applied soap to cleanse his face withal. It was known he was possessed of some money—perhaps 1,000, or 1,500,—for he denied to him, if many of the common necessities, and all the luxuries of life. He had two sons, but they were brought up and educated in a very humble way, and were put to trades a considerable distance from the inhospitable home of their father. As might be expected, on the old man's death considerable curiosity was manifested to ascertain how much cash he had accumulated, and this immediately interested were not a little surprised by learning, on application at the bank, that instead of 12,000, or 15,000, he had safely lodged there as many thousands! This agreeable fact stimulated further inquiry, and it was more than suspected, from his close mode of living at home, that possibly a few odd guineas or sovereigns might be left there as well as in the Bank. Accordingly a rum-

mage was instituted, and a clue being had, the cellar was searched, where, snugly concealed in a corner, were found about 10,000. As such success had attended the parties below stairs, it was thought prudent to adopt a similar process in the upper apartments. They were not disappointed. Gold coin was found in various places—even in tea cups and pill boxes, and the total proceeds of the search rewarded them with near 12,000.

At the last meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, a communication was received from M. de Baillon, of Rinsaire, on the process of making sugar from beet root. This gentleman states that the quantity of sugar made in France from beet root during the present year, will amount to nearly 12,000,000 lbs; and he makes a very striking calculation of the profit derived from the manufacture. He calculates that if proper encouragement were given to it by the French government, France, in a few years, would be able to produce from beet root, the 200,000,000 pounds of sugar which it consumes annually, whilst the pulp of the vegetable would form an excellent food for cattle.

Philadelphia, Oct. 9.

Crowds of respectable persons yesterday visited the Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures under the auspices of the Franklin Institute, and all seemed to be struck, like ourselves, with the variety and excellence of the articles. We have merely room, this afternoon, to indicate some of the most remarkable of these, such as—the very beautiful furniture, including Pianofortes of the finest tone and neatest workmanship, particularly those of Louis—excellent China, much improved from last year; Closets, Sainets, and Carpets, of superior texture and gloss, &c.; Flannels of the first quality; Rugs, made by Lloyd M. M. Mott of Steam Engines, Locomotives, and very ingenious constructions; E. Tool Surgical Instruments, deserving all praise; beautiful Grates for Amateurs; the well-known and delightful Musical Glasses of Mr. Smith, on which he played various tunes; Chandeliers, by Leadbeater Chemicals, from the Maryland Chemical Works and Wetherill's Hydrostatic Press and Callenders for finishing Calicoes, by Mason and Baldwin; Lathes, &c. by Tyler; Saws, by J. Rowland; Cylinders for printing Calicoes, from Merrick and a new, Philadelphia. Nat. Gaz.

OHIO CANAL.—We are gratified to learn, that the loan of \$1,200,000 of 5 per cent. stock of the Ohio Canal, redeemable in 1850, has been taken at 107.07 per cent. by a company formed of J. J. Ayer, Prime, Ward, King and Co., W. G. Buckner, and T. and J. S. Biddle of Philadelphia. This is the last loan required for the completion of the great public work, to which it is so appropriately, and which will be finished in 1830—five years from its commencement. We understand that the expense of the canal will fall within the amount of \$10,000 per mile; and offers have already been made to pay the interest of the debt, incurred by the construction of the canal, for the receipts of tolls to be realized immediately on its being opened.

The enterprise of Ohio, we believe, is without a parallel in history. There is no instance within our knowledge, where a public work of such magnitude and utility has been executed by so young a republic, whose very birth is within the recollection of many of the inhabitants. It is not a little creditable to New York, that she set the example of internal improvement to her sister state, and that she has throughout lent a helping hand to the enterprise of the west. N. Y. States.

POPULATION.—The population of Ohio has more rapidly increased than any other state on record. The population in 1790 was 3000—in 1800 it amounted to 42,186—in 1810 to 230,760—and in 1820 to 581,434. The population at present, no doubt, amounts to 800,000. At the census of 1820, the number of persons engaged in Agriculture amounted to 141,000—Manufactures 13,000—and in Commerce 1500. By the state census of April 1827, the number of free white male inhabitants over 21 years of age amounted to 135,745.

INGENIOUS MODE OF ENBOSSING WOOD.

If a depression be made by a blunt instrument on the surface of wood, the depressed part will again rise to its original level on being immersed in water. Accordingly, if the wood to be ornamented be stamped with a steel tool or die, in the parts intended to be raised, and then planed or filed down to a level with those parts, it will, on being immersed in water, exhibit above the surface the exact impression of the pattern which was stamped on it with the instrument. This raised impression or embossed work may then be finished by the usual operations of carving.

It is calculated that fifteen thousand vessels pass through Nantucket Sound every year.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, October 22.

ELECTORAL.

Administration Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT, RICHARD RUSSELL, of Pennsylvania.
First Dist. Isaac T. Avery, of Burke.
Second, Abner Franklin, of Fredell.
Third, Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln.
Fourth, Edmund Deberry, of Montgomery.
Fifth, Jas. T. Morehead, of Rockingham.
Sixth, Alexander Gray, of Randolph.
Seventh, Benj. Robinson, of Cumberland.
Eighth, James S. Smith, of Orange.
Ninth, William Hinton, of Wake.
Tenth, Edward Hall, of Franklin.
Eleventh, Samuel Hyman, of Martin.
Twelfth, Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank.
Thirteenth, William Clark, of Pitt.
Fourteenth, Wm. S. Blackledge, of Craven.
Fifteenth, Daniel L. Kennan, of Duplin.

Jackson Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT, ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.
First District—Robert Love, of Haywood.
Second, Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.
Third, Peter Farney, of Lincoln.
Fourth, John Giles, of Rowan.
Fifth, Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham.
Sixth, John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
Seventh, Walter F. Leak, of Richmond.
Eighth, John P. Ma gun, of Orange.
Ninth, Rev. Josiah Crutcher, of Wake.
Tenth, John Hall, of Warren.
Eleventh, Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.
Twelfth, Kedar Ballard, of Gates.
Thirteenth, Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe.
Fourteenth, Richard D. Spright, of Craven.
Fifteenth, Edw. B. Dudley, of New Hanover.
* * The Election takes place on the second Thursday (the 13th) of November next.
* Any quantities of either of the above tickets will be furnished on application, at 25 cents per hundred.

At the late term of the Superior Court for Rowan county, Solomon Pickle and George Ring were convicted of passing counterfeit money, (dollars, and Virginia five-dollar bills), and sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes, and pay all costs.

For some time past considerable excitement and some disorder has existed in the neighborhood of Salisbury, not among the *canaille*, but among the *honorables* of that place; which was brought to a close at the Superior Court; indictments having been preferred against several of them for riots and libels and for challenges. Nathaniel L. Green was fined 300 dollars, William Long 500 dollars, James I. Long 250 dollars, Pleasant Henderson 300 dollars, Henry A. Martin 300 dollars, and Crawford 50 dollars; William Long was also sentenced to thirty days imprisonment, but this part of his sentence was remitted, upon all the parties pledging their honor in open court to abstain in future from all further proceedings in the business.

The Voice of the People.—The state election has just been held in Delaware. Mr. Johns, the present representative in congress, was re-elected by a majority of 419 votes over Mr. Bayard, the Jackson candidate. Of the members of the legislature, there are,

	Adams.	Jackson.
Of the Senate,	5	4
Representatives,	14	7
	19	11

Making in joint ballot a majority of eight in favor of the administration. As the choice of electors is vested in the legislature, the three votes of that state will of course be given to Mr. Adams.

In Maryland the good cause is also triumphant. Forty-seven administration delegates have been chosen, and thirty-one Jackson. The 1st, 2d, 7th, 8th and 9th districts are decidedly for the administration; and the 5th district for Jackson. The 3d district, composed of Frederick, Washington and Allegany, gave, the first an average administration majority of 322, and the two last a Jackson majority of 275, leaving for the administration a majority in the district of 47. In the 4th and 5th districts, a majority of votes were given to the Jackson delegates; it is, however, stated in the Marylander that local feelings produced this result, and that at the November election the administration party will prevail. It therefore appears that of the votes of this state, seven may be put down for Mr. Adams, one for Gen Jackson, and three doubtful.

The case of Patrick H. Darby against Dr. L. J. Sharp, on account of a publication charging Darby with having been accessory to the murder of Col. Solomon P. Sharp, was lately tried in the Woodford Circuit Court, Kentucky. The jury gave a verdict of 500 dollars for Mr. Darby, with costs. The suit against Mrs. Sharp has been dismissed by Mr. Darby, Mrs. Sharp having withdrawn her plea of justification.

At Franklin Superior Court, William Blanks was found guilty of the murder of Pendergrass, a free man of colour, and sentenced to be hung on the first day of November next.

From an article in the Southern Advocate, it appears that the cotton crops in Alabama will be much shorter this year than for several years past. The causes to which the failure is attributed, were the long continued drought which commenced early in July, in the northern section, and the destructive ravages of the worm in the southern. In some parts of Tennessee the effects of the drought is said to have been equally destructive.

The famous Lorenzo Dow is still prosecuting his labours; he preached at Nashville on the 30th ultimo.

It is said that as far back as 1740 good wine was made in Georgia. Last

year a farmer in South Carolina sold 2,400 dollars worth of native wine.

A lady lately deceased in Philadelphia, is said to have left a legacy to the American Sunday School Union of fifteen thousand dollars.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says: “We can assure our southern neighbours that they may dismiss their apprehensions about the operations of the tariff upon the woolens calculated for their consumption, as the prices are actually lower now than they were before the passage of the tariff.”

The Newark (New Jersey) Intelligencer says: “our town is sick, almost beyond example, and we have similar reports from the country around.”

The king of Spain is said to have made a declaration that the Inquisition shall not be re-established while he reigns.

A report existed at Lisbon, that France was about to offer to the emperor of Brazil to re-conquer Portugal for his daughter.

The French government has sent presses, types, editors and printers, to establish a newspaper in the Mecca, to be called the Courier of the East.

Several large islands of ice have been seen lately near the Cape of Good Hope—a circumstance considered somewhat remarkable.

A Philosopher in Switzerland has discovered that since the last century the average length of human life has been increased twelve years.

The Turks have an admirable proverb—“He that has been a bad Christian, will never make a good Turk.”

Infant Newspaper.—A miniature newspaper on a page of 7 inches by 5, of very small type, containing matter selected to the taste and capacities of children of an early age, has been commenced at Boston, to be published weekly, at the miniature price of 50 cents per annum.

The manufacture of Steel has been commenced with great success, in Pittsburgh. Specimens have been produced, said to be equal to the best “Crowley” steel.

The Miner's Journal, published at Galena, Illinois, states that 1,700,000 pounds of lead was made in that district in the month of July.

Welland Canal.—A grant of 50,000 for the aid of the Welland Canal, in Upper Canada, has passed the British Parliament, and every share of the stock of the company for sale in London, disposed of.

D. N. Miguel had ordered a new coin to be at the value of 40 reals, with the legend on one side Michael I. Portuguez, Alguarhorum Rex, and on the reverse, Publice utilitati.

Dr. West, a very respectable English Doctor, and intimate friend to Lord Beresford, has been murdered in the streets of Lisbon.

An attempt to make sugar in the neighborhood of Augusta, Georgia, has succeeded. The cane of Maj. G. Twiggs, already ripe, is pronounced equal to good sugar cane on the Mississippi.

The Berkshire (England) Chronicle states, that in the night, the City of Dublin steamboat, from Liverpool to Dublin, lately came in contact with another steamer, the Birmingham, which it instantly ran down, and every soul on board perished! The negligence on the part of both vessels to put lights at their head in a dark night, is given as the cause of the fatal accident.

The impudent fellow who stole a horse from Mr. Smith, of Tarrytown, N. Y. changed him for another in N. Jersey, and went back to get a reward from Mr. Smith, for telling him where his horse could be found, has been convicted at West Chester, N. Y. and sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Navigation of the Upper Mississippi.—Until the year 1822, it was thought impossible for any steam boat to ascend the river above the rapids; but during that year, to the astonishment of thousands, the steam boat Virginia ascended the river to St. Peters, and returned. And now there are as many as eight or ten steam boats engaged in the Upper Mississippi trade.

The Theatre in Cincinnati, Ohio, has been purchased for, and workmen are now employed to convert it into a Presbyterian church.

Montgomery, (Alabama,) September 19. The friend of Alabama, Col. Brantley, the indefatigable agent appointed for the emigrating Indians, returned to Montgomery, from Washington City, on Tuesday evening last.

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The return of Colonel Brearley to Washington City was rendered necessary for many reasons. His departure from the nation, at the time he did, was much regretted; in it the people of this section of the state saw reasons which corroborated the general belief that Government was not serious in its efforts to induce the emigration of that tribe. We are, however, glad to hear that the Colonel has returned with new and enlarged powers; that means will be afforded by government to further his views; and that the power of government, if necessary, will be exercised for the support of his measures. To Colonel Brearley the citizens of Alabama owe a debt of gratitude; his exertions to induce emigration have been unceasing; he has shown himself eminently qualified for the difficult office, and determined to act for the benefit of Government, having a proper regard for the rights of the Indians. The Colonel thinks he will be enabled to start in about one month with 500 Indians; his departure will be necessary within that time, to enable him to arrive at his destination before the heavy rains set in, from which he experienced so much difficulty in his previous journey. His return has restored somewhat the confidence of the people in the Government. We are glad to learn he expects to continue the agency until an entire emigration takes place. His return with additional powers manifests the confidence reposed in him by government, and is gratifying to Alabama.

Indian Treaty.—We learn from a gentleman, who accompanied Gov. Cass, and Col. Meander, the commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians, at the St. Joseph, that an important purchase of land has been effected, lying partly in this Territory, and partly in Indiana. The quantity is supposed to be about 1,500,000 acres, and we understand it is of the first quality, well watered, and abounding in fine prairie. Settlers will immediately resort there in great numbers. This purchase completes the eastern boundary of Indian title to all their lands in this territory, south of Grand River, and all in the state of Indiana, east of the Kankakee. The Potawatamies are very friendly and well disposed. There were upwards of 2,000 of them at the treaty, and it is probable they will, before long, be concentrated upon a tract of country, lying upon the Kankakee. The effect of their annuities is said to be very visible in their altered condition. They were well, and many of them richly dressed; and the consideration paid them for former cessions, enables them to live comfortably. They have no cause to regret their sales to the United States, when these yield them a much more than any thing they could procure from the land.

The governor of New Hampshire has appointed Thursday the 13th of November next, a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout that state. The governor commences his proclamation with the following observations:

"Our ancestors left the land of their nativity, and encountered the privations and hardships attendant upon a settlement in an unexplored wilderness, from an ardent desire to procure for themselves and their posterity the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. To their exertions to secure and perpetuate their civil rights, to their conscientious regard to their moral and religious duties, to their just estimate of the importance of early education, and to their persevering industry and enterprise, we are indebted for much of that which is estimable in our character, and for our prosperity as a nation. Their opinions and their conduct were influenced by a firm conviction that a superintending Providence directed the good and evil, which happens to societies and states, as well as to individuals. From this was derived their pious practice of devoting particular days to giving thanks to the Supreme Being, for favors bestowed, and of fasting and prayer, in times of adversity and misfortune.

To these principles and customs, we may trace, the usage long since established, of setting apart, at the close of the season for gathering in the harvest, a day for thanksgiving and praise to Him, on whose benign providence we depend for all the sources of our enjoyment and happiness.

Our knowledge of the character and attributes of God, derived from reason and from revelation, our observations of the dispensations of Providence, and our knowledge of the human character, all concur in admonishing us to preserve a custom thus founded on religious principle, and sanctioned by the example of the wise and the virtuous."

For the Hillsborough Recorder.
Address of the Hawfield Tract Society.
Drawn up in behalf of the Committee,
by Dr. James A. Craig.
Christian Brethren and Friends:

Living as we do in the midst of so much gospel light, and favored as we are with so many privileges, both spiritual and temporal, it becomes us unceasingly to ask our hearts, "What shall we render unto the Lord for all his benefits?" and how shall we best make known to others the grace with which we are so richly blessed in Christ Jesus?

In looking around upon the various means which a kind Providence has given us for promoting his glory, we discover none which will admit of more united effort, which is more within the reach of every one to whom this appeal may be made, and which promises more speedy good to our immediate community, than the distribution of religious tracts. Tracts are little sketches of religious history, taken either from scripture or real life, containing generally some pattern of piety for our imitation, some close appeal to the conscience, some solemn warning, some kind admonition, or some affectionate persuasive to the love of God.

But though various in their style and contents, some affording powerful appeals to the conscience, master strokes of argument levelled against either the root or branches of infidelity; others no terrific denunciations of Divine displeasure, but a calm, methodical and spiritual illustration of the religion of Christ; yet they all, however, have the same great object in view, viz. to recommend pure and unfeigned religion in the most plain, striking and interesting manner. It is for the purpose of establishing an easy and cheap mode of disseminating religious knowledge and impressions among the poor, the busy and the studious part of the community, that a society has been formed here, under the name of the "Hawfield Tract Society," which now, in reliance on Him without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy, appeals to you for your co-operation.

That we should not despise the day of small things, nor make light of persons or things that may in any wise promote the glory of God, may be learned from his sacred word, as well as from his ordinary dealings with us. How often does it please our heavenly Father to make the most important results spring from causes apparently trivial? Little did the Roman and Jewish nations, when they despised and derided the humble Nazarine and his followers, think that this day of small things, which they then beheld, would ever triumph over the principalities and powers of this world. And as little did the Romish Church suppose, that the single opposition of an obscure and unassisted Monk, would ever avail to the light of those fires of reformation which now illumine the greater part of Christendom. If, too, the eating of a "forbidden apple" brought guilt and misery upon a world, why may not a cup of cold water, or a religious tract, given in the name of God, prove the salvation of a soul?

We are aware that objections will be started by some against our present design. The only objection we shall, however, meet at this time, by anticipation, is one which is sometimes made by inexperienced believers. "If books," say they, be necessary for the instruction and reformation of the ignorant and wicked, why not distribute the Bible at once, which is admitted to be the great treasury from which tracts are furnished, with all that makes them effectual to salvation? We would endeavour to venerate the motive from which this opposition springs, as we hope it is from a supreme regard for the word of God; and God forbid that we should be the instruments of depriving the scriptures from your closets or your shelves by any human composition. No! The tracts which we design to distribute among you are intended to work the most salutary influence; to change the bold blasphemer to a man of prayer, to correct the dishonest, restrain the dissipated, moderate the wild, curb the passionate, change the intoxicating cup for the wine of the kingdom, cause the Sabbath to be hallowed as a day of rest, and the amusements and dissipations of the world forsaken for the more refined enjoyments of religion. They are designed to accompany your Bibles, as little commentaries or expositors, to unfold its treasures, to enforce its precepts, to display its promises and threatenings, and to present to the ignorant and the careless a brief and abstract view of the plan of salvation. We possess all the lights necessary to make us wise unto salvation. We

have no need to travel to distant climates to learn the heavenly philosophy. It is nigh us, it is with us; by these little monitors we are taught to own the superior wisdom of the Divine Teacher, this better Solomon; and say, as the Queen of the South to the Jewish Prince, "Happy are these thy servants who stand continual before thee and hear thy wisdom! for thou speakest as man never spake, and in thee all treasures of wisdom and knowledge are hid."

The great truths of the gospel, though plain to the feeblest understanding, are yet so scattered throughout the whole extent of scripture, that no little labour and skill are requisite to condense and arrange them in order; but in a tract you behold at a glance, the various passages relating to any one, and at the same time have its solemn truths enforced upon the conscience by the most persuasive and alarming appeals.

The distribution of tracts is also an easy, cheap and certain method of doing good. When we clothe the naked or feed the hungry, we know not but that the strength and comfort which we thus afford them may be employed in the commission of crime, or may encourage them in habits of idleness; but when we present them with religious tracts, we are convinced, that although they may not read them, or remain unimproved by the perusal, yet no positive evil can result therefrom, either to them or to society.

The civilian and philanthropist, though they hold up the reproach of men and the contempt of the world as a preventive against sin, have the strongest reasons why they should use their utmost endeavours to counteract its evils on society, by giving aid to the circulation of religious tracts. By aiding us with their contributions in our contemplated work, they may at once see the effect of their benevolence. As Moses smote the rock and the waters straightway overflowed the land, so shall it be in the present instance. No sooner shall the means be furnished, than hundreds and thousands of these little sermons shall be scattered in every quarter.

To those also who are sparing of their wealth, this society presents not only the most certain and easy, but also the cheapest method of doing good. The same sum which would be necessary to clothe the pauper, or to furnish a family with their daily meal, would supply a dozen families with a volume of these little sermons. It is a cause, then, from which poverty can scarce excuse itself, for even one cent will purchase a tract of ten pages, and one dollar will procure two volumes of five hundred pages each.

From their small size, tracts will find their way when large books could not be admitted. They will penetrate into the chamber and closet of the rich and poor, into the trunks of travellers and the knapsacks of soldiers, into stages, public houses and tipping shops; so that at every corner of genteel or vulgar life, one of these little preachers may raise its voice against the thoughtless, the drunken and the profane. While the effeminate are bolling on their couches of ease, these unobtrusive monitors may be admitted to a hearing, and perhaps may cause some voluptuous Felix to tremble in the midst of his enjoyments, and cry out, "Men and brethren, what shall I do to be saved?"

From the various and entertaining nature of their contents, they are acceptable to the child at school and its aged parent at home, to the way faring traveller, the encamped soldier, the tempest tost sailor, the bed-ridden Lazarus, the derelict pauper, the imprisoned debtor, and the chained criminal. There are many careless readers in the world, who would shrink from a volume of three hundred pages, and yet, in a moment of leisure, might be tempted to peruse a tract. One might be casually thrown in the way of a soul, a stranger to itself and its God. It might prove to him a word in season; it might open the eyes of his mind, and direct him to the attainment of peace, joy and everlasting happiness. The flame thus kindled in his breast, might fly like an electric spark throughout his neighbourhood; hundreds might be brought to a knowledge of their sins; and thus the good effects of a single tract, be evidenced in the fruit of many generations. The good already done by them is incalculable, and can never be computed until we shall all meet around the throne of God in judgment, when the veil of short sighted mortality being stripped from our eyes, the whole counsel of God shall burst upon our enraptured view; at that time there will be thousands who will ascribe their salvation to the instrumentality of these little monitors.

How strange and inscrutable are the ways of Providence! that a little tract of ten pages, should be the means of saving an immortal soul! that a work which all the host of heaven could not in themselves accomplish, should be brought to pass by a little book of ten or a dozen pages!

The number of christian societies in the world is so great, that whatever shall be universally attempted by them, must, to a considerable extent, succeed. Let, then, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, the Episcopalian, and in fine all denominations, unite and say, in a work so laudable you have my hand and heart.

Having thus, christian brethren and friends, commended to your attention the cause which we have in hand, we will only remind you, that in this, as in all other attempts to save immortal souls, we draw the bow at a venture, God only can direct it to the heart. Let your prayers then for God's blessing accompany your contributions, that great grace may be upon all interested in this work.

We remain, brethren, yours in the Lord.
THE COMMITTEE.

Watches, Jewellery, &c.
JUST received a fresh supply of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c. which will be sold low for cash.
Lemuel Lynch.
October 21. 52

NOTICE.
ANY person having BOOKS in their possession, belonging to the Franklin Library Society, or have any knowledge where they are, are requested to make the same known to the Librarian. The following is a catalogue of the books missing, viz:
History of North Carolina, 1st vol.
Life of Gen. Lee, 2d vol.
The Adventurer, 2d vol.
Gibson's Surveying, 1st vol.
Goldsmith's England, 1st vol.
Johnston's Lives, 1st vol.
Bonaparte's Campaigns, 1st vol.
Anson's Voyages, 1st vol.
American Speeches, 1st vol.
Inchbold's Fables, 1st and 6th vols.
History of Virginia, 1st vol.
Rollin's Ancient History, 1st vol.
Journal of a Young Man, 1st vol.
Neckers on Religion, 1st vol.
History of the late War, 1st vol.
Life of Constantine.
Charles H. Cox, Librarian.
October 21. 52-3w

NOTICE.
THE person who borrowed or took from Mr. James Allison's a blue Camblet Cloak, belonging to Jacob Hancock, will confer a favor by returning it without delay.
Oct. 21. 52

A WATCH FOUND.
WAS found on the 13th of August, near the Mill of Jas. Faucett, a WATCH, which the owner can have on application to the subscriber, living near Gallett's Campbell, esq. three miles west of Hillsborough.
Wm. Faucett.
October 21. 52-3w

NOTICE.
SOME time in the year of 1825, I gave to John Wilson two notes, one for 100 dollars, one for 150 dollars; and one other note was also given to Thomas D. Watts, sheriff, for the tax on a billiard table, for 500 dollars, by Adams & Wilson, and which was paid to the sheriff by Wilson; all of which notes I have paid to Wilson. At the time of our settlement he stated that he had destroyed or lost the notes. This is therefore to forewarn any person from trading for the said notes.
Win. H. Adams.
October 21. 53-3w

NEGROES FOR SALE.
THE subscriber has a family of NEGROES consisting of five or six, which he will sell on accommodating terms, either together or singly.
M. Adams.
Oct. 21. 52-3w

NOTICE.
ON Monday the 13th instant, in the absence of the subscriber, her house was entered by some person or persons unknown, and a chest taken therefrom, carried a small distance, broken open, and a small trunk taken therefrom, containing a deed for a tract of land, and sundry other deeds and papers, together with a note of hand for four hundred and thirty nine dollars, dated in May, 1823, and signed by Caleb Lindsey, Wm. L. Durham, Thomas Robinson, John Snipes and Wm. Durham, sen. with a small credit upon it, the sum not recollected. All persons are therefore hereby forewarned from trading for said note or land, as the papers were feloniously taken.
Elizabeth Brewer.
October 21. 52-3w

Twenty Dollars Reward.
I WILL give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and secure in the jails of Orange or Perquimans county, in the State of North Carolina, my negro man
SAWNEY,
who ran away from my plantation in the fore-
said county of Perquimans, about the 10th of September last. He was raised by Major Pleasant Henderson, of Chapel Hill, at whose sale I purchased him about the 18th of July last, and I have no doubt but that he is now lurking in that neighborhood. He is neither of the darkest African black, nor is he yellow, but rather between the two colours, rather upwards of twenty years old, straight limbed, spare made, about five feet nine or ten inches high, with a high forehead, large nose, thick lips, speaks quick when spoken to, and is quite a sensible negro.
Thomas McGehee.
October 21. 52-3w

CASH.
THE subscriber will give Fifty Cents for good WHEAT, delivered at his Mill. He keeps for sale Flour, Bran, and Middlings.
J. Webb
Sept. 30. 49-4w

MILTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE present Superintendents, the Rev. DANIEL A. FENICK, and the Misses M. & E. SMITH, being anxious to render this institution, in the highest degree, beneficial to the interests of Female Education, feel themselves called upon to present to the public a more extended notice of its course of instruction, regulations, &c. This is thought to be highly proper, and especially due to their patrons, at the present time, on account of the change which is being made in the vacations, viz. from the summer and winter, to the spring and fall. The present session, which commenced the 15th of July, will be extended to the middle of March 1829, making a term of eight months. Those parents or guardians who entered their children or wards at the commencement of the present session for five months, will, of course, have the privilege of withdrawing them at the end of five months from the 15th of July, if they think proper. But those who do not withdraw their children or wards at that time, i. e. who continue them in school till after the 15th of December, will be regarded as having engaged for the whole term of eight months, and obligated themselves for the tuition fees accordingly.

April and October therefore, in future, will be vacation months, for relaxation and recreation; the summer session of five months commencing the first of May, and the winter session the first of November.

A full course of instruction, in this institution, will embrace the following subjects, the first five or six of which will run through the whole course, viz.

Spelling and Defining, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Grammar; Geography, Antiquities, Modern, and Sacred; Astronomy; use of the Globes, and projection of Maps; History of the United States; Philosophy, Natural and Moral; Mnemonics; Chronology; Mythology; History, Ancient and Modern, Profane and Ecclesiastical; Rhetoric; Logic; Chemistry; Composition.

After this, should there be time, attention will be paid to Mineralogy, Botany, Algebra, in Colburn's Introduction, and Geometry. The languages will be taught if desired.

Plain and fancy needle work, and vocal music, are taught as far as possible, to all the students. Instrumental music, painting, and ornamental work, to any who may desire it.

A small, but growing Library, of nearly 200 volumes of well selected books, is kept in the Academy, and accessible to all the students.

At the end of every session, premiums are awarded to the most deserving; and to those who shall complete a full course with us, of not less than three years, and who shall stand an approved examination, medals of graduation will be presented. And in addition to this, at the close of each session, a circular will inform the parents and guardians of our pupils, in regard to their studies, deportment, &c.

The prices of tuition, per session, are \$11.00, \$13.00, and \$16.00, according to the branches taught. These are exclusive of ornamental work, which is \$6.00, painting \$4.00, and music \$20.00. Boarding in the best families may be had for \$30.00. A deduction is made to those who enter after the opening of the session.

Whilst the above prices are considerably lower than those at many similar institutions, it is confidently expected that few will be found to yield more solid advantages.

It is only necessary to add, that Milton is a very pleasant and healthy place. In proof of this, it ought to be known, that within three years past, no scholar has been detained from school three days at a time, or a week in all during a session. The moral aspect of our town is now good, and is gradually improving. Indeed, there is no doubt that the manners and moral feelings, as well as the intellectual character of young ladies are likely to be improved by residing in Milton.

P. S. According to this new arrangement in relation to the vacations, it will be seen that a new session of five months to the middle of March next is now commencing. Parents and guardians would do well to embrace the present favorable opportunity, without delay, to enter their children for the ensuing winter session.
October 15. 52-4w

BOOKS LOST.

THE person having either of the following Books, will confer a favour by returning them either to the printer, or to the owner, viz. 1st volume Shakespeare, 1st vol. Bain's Wars, 4th vol. Byron's works, 1st vol. Coleridge, 3d vol. Kollock's Sermons, and 1st vol. Denon's Travels.
S. Moore.
October 21. 52

Proposals for publishing, in the town of Halifax, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper, to be called the
THE MINERVA.

BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

THE MINERVA will be printed on a large sheet of good paper, with handsome type. Information, of every kind, interesting to the Farmer, the Politician, the Merchant, the Professional Gentleman, and the Mechanic, will be carefully selected; nor shall the Ladies and those fond of amusement be neglected. In fine—it will be my grand aim to render the Minerva a welcome visitor and an instructive and amusing Companion to every class of the community.

I am a Republican in principle, and a Southern in feeling. But on all important measures, when conflicting interests or party spirit may excite discussion, I shall endeavour to pursue a moderate and cautious course. The columns of the Minerva shall never be let to a Faction, nor advocate principles or measures hurtful to our common country. The merits of candidates for important offices will be canvassed strictly, but fairly; and the errors of those in office shall be exposed.

Upon the all-engrossing subject of the presidential question, it is unnecessary to speak, as the election will have been made before the publication of the Minerva commences.

With this brief sketch of my views and principles, I most respectfully solicit public patronage. Persons to whom this prospectus shall be sent, will please use their exertions to obtain subscribers, and make a return to the Post Master at Halifax, by the 1st of December next, as it is designed to commence the publication of the Minerva about that time.

The price of subscription will be two dollars and fifty cents, if paid in advance, or three dollars, if payment is not made in three months from the receipt of the first number.

Any person who shall procure six subscribers and become responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to a seventh gratis. To persons at a distance I feel willing to make the terms as accommodating as possible; therefore, where a company of twelve subscribers shall be made up, the price, to each subscriber, will be reduced fifty cents, from the above terms.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms.

John Campbell.
Oct. 21. 52



SUDDEN DEATH.

Oh! who could have thought when he pass'd
By that morning,
So firm was his footstep, so bright was his eye,
And the blossoms of health every feature adorn-
ing.
Oh! who could have thought that so soon he
must die?
Yet I saw him at noon, and ominous sadness
O'ershadow'd and darken'd his fine 'mortal
brow;
And that face, which so oft was expressive of
gladness,
Seemed suddenly alter'd, and comfortless
now.
I saw him at night—on his bed he lay dying,
His lips were fast changing from vermil to
blue;
And his children around were bitterly crying,
And he kiss'd them, and bless'd them, and
bade them adieu.
I saw him again on the dawn of the morrow—
But nature was vanquish'd, the struggle was
o'er;
His soul had forsaken its partner in sorrow
And fled to that place where distress is no
more.
W. G.

On the character and Origin of the Low Country of North-Carolina.

[By Elisha Mitchell, Professor of Chemistry,
Mineralogy, and Geology, in the University
North Carolina.]

TO PROFESSOR SILLIMAN.

Dear Sir:—I was a good deal sur-
prised on looking over the American
Journal, to find an intimate agree-
ment betwixt the conjectures of the
author of a recent work on volcanos,
(with an abstract of which you have
favored us) and some conclusions
which seemed to be forming them-
selves upon me whilst engaged in ex-
amining the low country of North
Carolina. I beg leave to quote the
following passage from his letter to
yourself:—

"May I take the liberty of hinting
a few observations connected with
this subject, to which if the attention
of some of your numerous geological
friends and correspondents were di-
rected, it must, I conceive, elicit
some very important information.
The volcanic force seems to have de-
veloped itself very rarely, if at all
under its most usual form, on the eastern
side of the great longitudinal
axis of America, whether north or
south. But this fact would lead to the
supposition, that the general sub-
terranean force of expansion must
have exerted itself the more conspicu-
ously, in this direction under its other
mode, viz. the elevation *en masse*,
of solid strata. Is not this view cor-
roborated by observations?—Does
not the ocean seem to retreat more
rapidly than can be explained by the
accumulative action of the gulf stream
on its shores?"

My views were, in part, exhibited
in a communication made to our board
of Agriculture, in January last, but
as there is a call for information re-
specting the appearances presented
by the Atlantic coast of the United
States, I may be excused for entering
into the subject somewhat more in de-
tail, than could with propriety be
done at that time. As there appears
to be, even amongst geologists, some
degree of mistake and misapprehen-
sion about the constitution of what is
commonly denominated the alluvial
district of our country, at least of that
part of it which lies within the limits
of the state, I have thought it neces-
sary to state a few facts respecting it,
such as must have direct and positive
influence upon our opinions, in regard
to the time and mode of its formation.
The remarks which follow, are
thrown into the form of proofs and il-
lustrations of a few propositions;
chiefly for the sake of perspicuity, and
convenience to myself, and not be-
cause I suppose the truth of these pro-
positions to be fully established, and
placed beyond the reach of controversy.
Most of our conclusions, in the
science of geology, are founded on
probable arguments of greater or less
force. It is proper for me to remark,
that by the expression "low country,"
I mean especially the low country of
North-Carolina, to which my ob-
servations have been confined.

Of the Composition and Constitution of the Low Country.

1. The low country of North-Car-
olina is made up of strata of clay and
sand, alternating with and resting
upon each other, so as to present an
endless variety in regard to the ex-
tent, thickness, composition, and or-
der of succession, of the different
beds. It is possible that a more ex-
tended and careful examination will
detect an unsuspected degree of or-

der and regularity in the midst of the
chaos that first presents itself to the
observer. At present, individual strata
appear to be of limited extent, and
of very variable composition and
thickness, so that the sides of two
wells, sunk at a short distance from
each other, present but few points of
resemblance. In general the clay pre-
dominates. In many places it is very
fine, and free from any admixture of
sand; so fine that the streams which
flow pretty rapidly over it make lit-
tle or no impressions upon it; and a
person viewing them at a distance,
would suppose their beds to be a mass
of solid rock. There is a remarkable
instance of this kind in the upper part
of Bladen county. Pieces of clay that
have been broken off, remain un-
changed apparently for years. They
look like masses of stone, and we are
surprised to find on taking them up,
that they can be cut with the greatest
ease. Even in the deepest of the sand
hills, a considerable admixture of
clay is found in digging a short dis-
tance. It is carried down by the rains,
and leaving the sand by itself upon
the surface, and makes the country
appear more sandy and sterile than
it really is.

Water worn pebbles, (quartz ex-
clusively,) from four or five inches in
diameter down to the size of common
grains of sand, are abundant along
the upper border of this district; they
diminish in size as we recede from
the border, and finally, as I believe,
disappear altogether in the neighbor-
hood of the ocean; though they may
be found in some situation. The clay
contains masses of iron pyrites, im-
bedded in it, which are converted in-
to copperas by exposure to the air.
There are also quantities of bog iron
ore—the kidney shaped masses of
ochre, mentioned by MacClure; lignite
and wood, of which the original par-
ticles have been replaced by silex.
These, along with the limestone marl
and shells, constitute the minerals of
the district.

2. The upper border of the allu-
vial is very irregular. MacClure draws
the line of separation between it and
the upper country, "a little to the
westward of Halifax, Smithfield,
Averysborough, and Parkersford, on
Peele river, in North-Carolina;"
and for communicating a general
idea of the boundaries of this forma-
tion, it is probable that a better de-
signation of them could not be given.
It is, nevertheless, certain, that ma-
ny thousands of acres of sand lie on
the north western, and that there are
a great many fixed rocks on the south-
eastern side of this line. The latter
occur in the bed of the Neuse, more
than twenty miles southeast of Smith-
field. It would appear that the sand
once covered the whole country much
higher up than it does now, but that
it has been removed in the neighbor-
hood of the streams, so that we have
a broad zone extending quite across
the state, exhibiting sand, clay, and
water worn pebbles, upon the high
grounds, completely covering up the
rock formations; whilst in the neigh-
borhood of the streams, there is a soil
formed from rocks that have under-
gone decomposition in their original
beds. The width of this zone is from
20 to 40 or 50 miles. It is important
to remark, that the hills covered by
the sand and pebbles of the alluvial,
frequently attain an elevation of three
or four hundred, and I think some of
them are five or six hundred feet, a-
bove the level of the sea. There are
whole counties whose surface must be
two hundred feet above the same level.
The pebbles, found at the great-
est heights, are of the size commonly
used in paving, and the quantities
collected in some situations are im-
mense.

3. As we approach the sea, we fall
in with marine organic remains, at
the distance of from sixty to eighty
miles from it. They are found in
greatest abundance, along the banks
of the largest rivers, where a high
perpendicular bluff presents us with
a section of the strata; but they are
occasionally met with in places re-
mote from the rivers, where an exca-
vation is made. When a well is dug,
a bed of shells is sometimes struck.
The natural well in Duplin is ten
miles from any large river. It has
been found by the sinking of a cylin-
der of earth about ninety feet in di-
ameter, in the midst of the flat piney
woods, where there was nothing at
the surface to create a suspicion that
any thing besides clay and sand
would be found below. The covering
of sand is here about five feet in thick-
ness, and is succeeded by a layer of
shells, resting upon a bed of marl of
unknown depth.

The shells are sometimes inter-
mixed with, and imbedded, in large
quantities of clay and sand, and some-
times constitute nearly the whole
stratum. They are in a state of de-

cay; many of the smaller ones, espe-
cially, are easily crumbled between
the fingers. Such as are thick and
heavy retain their firmness.

4. In the southern and south east-
ern part of the state, there are large
bodies of rocks, sometimes made up
entirely of shells, sometimes contain-
ing pebbles imbedded, constituting a
siliceo-calcareous conglomerate or
pudding stone, and sometimes pre-
serving only the siliceous casts of
shells, with a small portion of lime.
These rocks are older than the re-
mains spoken of in the last article.
They are generally covered up by the
clay and sand, so that it is difficult
to reach them for the purposes of ob-
servation. They are well exhibited
with the more recent shells resting
upon them, about the town of Wil-
mington. Where they have not been
covered by the clay and sand, but left
to form by their decomposition, a soil
of their own, is wonderfully fertile.
Rocky point on the north east branch
of the Cape Fear, is an instance and
the only one that I have examined.
They appear to be the exuviae of races
of animals bearing little resemblance
to those now inhabiting the waters of
North Carolina. They, however,
stand in need, and are worthy of a
more minute and careful examination,
than it has been in my power to give
them.

Of the Mode in which the Low Country has been formed.

1. The low country has not been
produced by the action of causes that
are still in operation.—When our an-
cestors landed on these shores, they
were struck with the peculiarity of
their appearance, and observing that
they were made up of strata of sand
and clay that had evidently been de-
posited from water, and that contain-
ed marine organic remains in great
abundance, they inferred that they
had been gained from the ocean. The
gulf stream being a peculiar feature
in the physical geography of the west-
ern world, and passing along, at the
distance of seventy or eighty miles
from the coast—it was conjectured,
apparently from the circumstance of
proximity alone, to be the cause of
the peculiar aspect of our shores, and
the agent by which the low country
had been created. Philosophers ac-
quiesced in the popular theory, with-
out ever troubling themselves to in-
quire whether it was warranted by
facts, and could be supported by ar-
gument. Its correctness is tacitly ad-
mitted by Mr. Scrope, in his letter
to the Editor of the Journal. "Does
not the ocean seem to retreat more
rapidly than can be explained, by the
accumulative action of the gulf stream
upon its shores?"

We have no evidence whatever, that
the gulf stream has the effect of ac-
cumulating sand and gravel on our
coast, and least of all is there any
probability that it is piling them up,
in situations elevated above the level
of the ocean. The waters of the West
Indian seas are described as so clear
and transparent, that the vessels
which navigate them seem to float in
the air, and the mariner can discern
fish and coral at sixty fathoms below
the surface. The waters of the gulf
stream are of a deeper blue than the
rest of the ocean, a circumstance
which seems to prove at least, that
they are not turbid. The rate of the
current is from one to three miles an
hour, and with only this velocity, its
propelling force must be feeble—
hardly adequate to the transportation
of sand and gravel. And even if we
suppose these substances to be brought
along by it from the gulf of Mexico,
it can only strew them over the bot-
tom of the sea—it can never elevate
them above its surface.

It will perhaps be said, that the
stream brings along the materials
and deposits them, and they are af-
terwards thrown up by the waves.
But we are altogether destitute of
evidence that the waves have any ten-
dency to the production of such an ef-
fect. Our theoretical views of the
nature and mode of their action would
lead to the conclusion, that they would
demolish and disperse existing sand
banks rather than pile up new ones—
and the former rather than the latter
has in fact been their effect. At least
of late years, along the coast of North
Carolina. A new inlet was opened,
not long since, at the mouth of the
Cape Fear river. It is well known
that the island which was then form-
ed is gradually wasting away. The
fortifications built during the last
war, on the banks at the mouth of
Beaufort harbor, have been under-
mined and destroyed. There may be
a contrary process in a few cases—
thus, the wasting of the island at the
mouth of the Cape Fear, is said to be
accompanied by a corresponding ex-
tension of another, and to an effect of
this kind I believe the action of the
waves will be found to be confined.

It is acknowledged, that to a per-
son who casts his eye over a map of
the United States, and sees the long
chain of sandy islands that lines our
coast, the idea is apt to be suggested
that they have been thrown up by the
waves, and it is possible, but not
proved, that this may be the case.
But it will not follow that because the
waves are adequate to the erection of
a low sand-bank, they can throw up
a body of clay and sand an hundred
miles in breadth, two, three, and four
hundred feet in thickness, and hav-
ing its upper surface elevated nearly
the same number of feet above the
greatest height at which the waves
are ever known to roll. Is it within
the memory of man that a sand-bank
has ever been formed upon our coast
that is not covered, if not by the high-
est spring tides, at least during every
considerable storm? Indeed, if any
person who is travelling through the
country, will notice his elevation
above the bed of the Cape Fear, as
he crosses Clarendon bridge at Fayette-
ville,* and how much he has to
ascend to gain the summit of Hay
Mount, and the general level of the
sandy country on the west side of the
town, and recollect that he is one
hundred miles in a direct line from
the sea, he will acknowledge that of
all the theories that have been inven-
ted, to account for the formation of
the low country, that which attributes
it to the action of the gulf stream,
such as it now is, and to such waves
as now break upon the Atlantic coast,
though at first sight, appearing to be
the most simple and rational, is in
truth the wildest and least capable of
defence.

* I have selected this place in preference to
any other, because it is in the heart of the al-
luvial—on the great northern and southern
road, and the thickness and elevation of the
strata are well exhibited in its neighborhood.

(To be continued.)

From the Berkshire American.

THE MECHANIC.

If the dignity of things may be
measured by their importance to man-
kind, there is nothing perhaps, which
can rank above the Mechanic Arts.
In fact, they may be called the lever,
the fulcrum, and the power, which
moves the world. They do not want
the "whereon to stand" of Archimedes;
they have a sufficient foundation
in themselves.

What gives to civil nations their
superiority over the savage? It is
chiefly mechanic arts. By them the
beautiful and convenient mansion is
substituted for the rude and uncom-
fortable hut; and "scarlet and fine
twined linnen" supply the wardrobe,
in place of the skins of wild animals.
They are the foundation of nearly all
the improvements and comforts of life,
and further, we may say, of the glo-
ry and grandeur of the world. By
them the farmer ploughs the land, and
by them the mariner ploughs the ocean;
by them the monarch is adorned with
his crown; and by them the peasant
is clad in comfortable garments; by
them the triumphal arch is raised to
the hero; and by them the temple as-
cends to the Deity; by them the weal-
thy roll in chariots and lull on couches;
by them the table is spread, the bed
is decked, and the parlour is furnish-
ed. To them the poet owes the per-
petuation of his fame; Homer sings
and Caesar triumphs in all ages.—
Through them we are instructed by
the wisdom of Plato, and charmed by
the eloquence of Cicero; through
them we admire the justice of Aris-
tides and the heroism of Leonidas.

And much of this is owing to two
single artists, that of printing, and
the manufacture of paper. By the
former, learning has been rescued
from the gloom of the dark ages; but
without the latter, the benefit of
printing would be circumscribed to
very narrow bounds. It is by means
of the press, chiefly, that so much of
Christendom owes its escape from the
thralldom of superstition.

But in speaking of the dignity of
the mechanic arts, we could not con-
fine them to the mere hand that ex-
ecutes, without thinking of the head
that plans; for without the latter but
little more would be due to the per-
son who exercises these arts than to
the automaton Turk, who mechani-
cally astonishes the world at the game
of chess. To produce the great effects
we have mentioned, above, to do so
much to enlighten, to beautify and
improve the world, to labor for the
glory and happiness of others,
and yet ignorant of the spring by
which the important movements are
carried on, would ill comport with
the dignity of the mechanic. He
would be ("if we may compare small
things with great,") like the sun in
the heavens, which renders light and
warmth, and comfort to mankind,
without itself being conscious there-
of.

There is a philanthropy in the
mechanic arts. The mechanic who
brings to his occupation an inventive,
enlightened and inquiring mind, who
is master of his craft, in theory as
well as in practice, has more of real
philosophy in him than twenty of
those minute philosophers who spend
their lives in puzzling the world with
empty metaphysical speculations, and
of whom Cicero speaks with so much
deserved contempt.—The mechanic
who perfectly understands his trade,
as well in the principles as the prac-
tice of it, gets himself a degree of in-
considerable rank and honor, and
that without the intervention of a col-
lege, or the formal vote of a learned
corporation. To become an ingenious
and enlightened mechanic, it is neces-
sary that the youth who is destined
for a trade, should bring to his em-
ployment a mind inquisitive, studious,
busy, and inclined to mechanic pur-
suits. Such a mind, with ordinary
attention to its cultivation, can scarce-
ly fail of becoming, in a very consid-
erable degree, enlightened.—But in
the common sources of information, a
good many mechanics add very land-
able attention to books, to the period-
ical publications of the day, and to
the associations for mutual improve-
ment. Mechanics' and apprentices'
libraries are established, and mechan-
ics' societies are formed, which by
inducing habits, interchange of ideas,
and collision of sentiments, must tend
to improve the minds of the members
in a high degree. There is, in fact,
at the present time, a very large
share of information and solid prac-
tical knowledge among the mechan-
ics of this country.

The life of the mechanic, it is true,
is a life of labor; and while he wipes
the sweat from his brow, he may per-
haps murmur at his fate, and envy
what he considers the easy lot of oth-
er professions.

But where is the business which
exempts a man from labor?—The life
of a judge, and of the first officer un-
der government, is a life of labor. But
can these "honorable men" build a
ship, or raise a spire to heaven, or
exercise all or any of the arts which
adds so much to the comfort and grand-
eur of the world? These the mechan-
ic can do; and if he duly reflects on
the importance of his labors, he can
scarcely repine at his lot.

Happiness.—That all who are hap-
py are equally happy, is not true. A
peasant and a philosopher may be
equally satisfied, but not happy. Hap-
piness consists in the multiplication
of agreeable consciousness. A peasant
has not capacity for having equal
happiness with a philosopher. This
question was very happily illustrated
by the Rev. Mr. Robert Brown of
Utrecht. "A small drinking glass,
and a large one," said he, "may be
equally full, but the large one holds
more than the small." Johnson.

Liberty cannot march without pru-
dence; nor live without virtue.

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